

## Santa Fe New Mexican

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.



We have met the enemy and he was not in it.

What's the matter with Pedro Perea in Santa Fe county? He is all right.

Santa Fe county gives Hon. Pedro Perea over 400 majority. Glory enough for one day.

Twelve different tickets were voted for in Colorado yesterday. They are politically mad in the Centennial state.

The Republican territorial central committee claims Mr. Perea's election by from 1,200 to 2,000 majority. More and more glory.

Santa Fe county elected the entire Republican ticket by from 200 to 500 majority for each man named on the ticket. More glory for one day.

Spain is a great hand at claiming, but when it comes to realizing on her claims against the United States, ah! there is the rub.

The Empire state elects the Republican ticket and so does Santa Fe county. These two great commonwealths were evidently of one mind yesterday.

Ohio went Republican by 50,000 majority and elected 15 Republican congressmen. Right good endorsement of the president, this, in his home state.

The Santa Fe government Indian school is becoming a model institution. It is proving a benefit to the Indian youth and a credit to the Indian bureau.

Colonel W. Jennings Bryan writes to a friend in Nebraska: "It is hard to keep still." Of course, colonel; but then why don't you resign? No one compels you to stay in the volunteer service.

Senator Hoar's position on the question of annexation of Spanish colonies by this country meets with great approval in Madrid, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

Santa Fe county will be represented by a strong delegation in the 32d legislative assembly. It is a Republican delegation.

Law and order will prevail in this county during the coming two years. The voters yesterday elected a Republican board of county commissioners and a Republican sheriff.

Mr. Catron's majority in the four city precincts is 138 and in his home precinct it is 51, right good endorsement, this, considering the fight that was made on his election.

The dirty, low and cowardly campaign of the Democratic campaign managers in this county did them no good. The Republicans carried Santa Fe county for every candidate on their ticket by very handsome majorities.

England is investing in coal, provisions, ammunition, guns and the like. This is helping business in this country a good deal. Uncle Sam can well afford to pat the British lion on the back these days.

The Democratic campaign managers and newspapers made a very dirty and cowardly campaign on the Republican candidate, Hon. Pedro Perea. Facts are facts, and there is no use in denying them, for they remain facts all the same.

The first duty of a good citizen is to vote. President McKinley traveled from Washington to Canton to set a good example and voted yesterday in his home. The president is not only the first citizen of this country, but one of its very best citizens.

Perhaps if the Democratic campaign committee, consisting of Senator Jones, of Arkansas; Senator Teller, of Colorado, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, succeeds in collecting that \$156,000,000 between now and election day in 1900, its members will certainly think that a great wave of prosperity has struck the country.

The New Mexican congratulates the property owners and tax payers of Santa Fe county that an honest board of county commissioners was elected yesterday. This means a great deal in the right direction for this county and is a promise that an economical, efficient and honest county administration



of county finances and county affairs will prevail during the coming two years.

### The Capital City Republican.

The Republicans carried this city yesterday by a very fair vote. Some of the candidates on the ticket suffered because there was a little coterie of disaffected or disgruntled Republicans working against them by all sorts of underhanded and cowardly work and disgraceful treachery. But upon the whole, the people of this city are to be congratulated upon the fact that they have sustained a decent and honest Republican county administration very handsomely, despite this treachery by a few alleged Republicans, and that they endorsed by their votes the territorial administration of Governor Otero. The New Mexican proposes to treat this matter more fully in the future and the renegades who worked against the Republican ticket yesterday under the guise of being Republicans have not heard the last of this by a very long shot. Mr. Perea's majority in this city is 144, which, considering all circumstances, is very handsome and shows that the good and decent citizens of the capital have not forgotten the valiant and strong fight made for the best interests of this city by Mr. Perea for the past 15 years.

### Spain's Debts.

The United States spent some millions of dollars in driving Spain out of the western hemisphere, and in accomplishing the other results of the war. To suppose that this country will spend any money in paying any of the debts incurred by Spain or her colonies during the long misrule of that country in the West Indies and the Philippines is an absurdity.

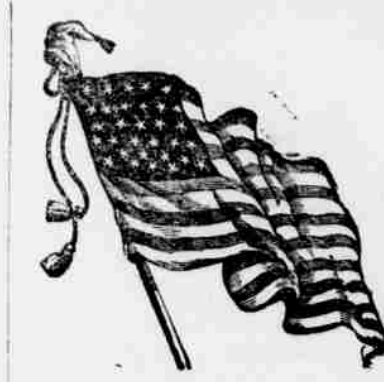
The United States accomplished the emancipation of Cuba under the conditions set forth in the resolution of congress. The freeing of Puerto Rico and the capture of Manila were results incidental to the war and its main purposes. The terms of the protocol extinguishes Spain's title to Cuba and Puerto Rico and left to the future the disposition and control of the Philippines to be determined by the peace commission now in session in Paris, that is, by the American members of the commission, for it would be folly to admit that the conquered power can have the right of veto upon propositions arising in the sessions of the commission during the negotiations for peace between the two countries. Spain has ceded to this country the right to dispose of the Philippines. Her signature to the protocol committed that country to that proposition, and for the Madrid government to make any demands regarding the payment of Spanish debts, which have been contracted in fighting rebellious subjects for the past 20 years, on either Cuba or in the Philippine islands, is an attempt to avoid the terms of the protocol which procured a suspension of hostilities.

These matters should have been thought of before the Maine and her crew were sent to the bottom of the Havana harbor by one of the basest acts of treachery ever committed in the history of the world. The protocol makes no mention of the Cuban debt, and in positively refusing to assume one cent of that, the American commissioners acted clearly within the right of the nation. The Philippine debt is not a matter which should be under the terms of the protocol, and in refusing to "be held up" by Spain for a sum of money, \$240,000,000, sufficient to pay both the Cuban and the Philippine debts, this government is acting within her rights. The plea made by the Spaniards that the relinquishment of the islands without some large compensation would bankrupt the nation does not affect the situation, so far as the United States is concerned, in the least.

It was enough for the United States to spend blood and treasure in compelling Spain to leave this hemisphere and cease her frightful cruelties. That was a sacrifice for right and humanity which few other nations would have made, no matter how loudly a starving and oppressed people called for aid. To insist now that this country shall pay for the privilege of abating a nuisance, one maintained by Spain, is preposterous. The debts which the Spanish commissioners are talking about in such grievous tones are the results of an evil career. Let Spain pay them herself, and by that means learn a lesson which ought to reform that land in many ways. Neither the United States nor the people of the emancipated islands can justly be called upon to make any further sacrifices to save the pride of a nation which has fallen so far behind the march of progress that it willfully and premeditatedly insults a friendly nation by sinking its vessels in her own harbors.

### Trusts Warring With One Another.

There is a class of papers in the western states, particularly, that is endeavoring to create a dissatisfaction with business conditions among the people, and take as the text for this work the business failures for October, as reported by the commercial agencies through the country. The fact of the matter is the character of failures which occurred during last month points a lesson which is of an encouraging nature. But first take the reasons assigned for the failures by the malcontents. They claim that protection has so restricted trade with foreign countries the past nine months that factories have been unable to find markets for their output and for that reason have gone to the wall. The statistics on exports for the past year refute such assertions and brand them as mendacious. The exports from the United



States for the nine months ending September 30, 1898, exceeded those of the same period in 1895 by \$196,350,236, and of that amount of increase more than one-half was of manufactures. Those figures dispose of the claim that protection is restricting trade with foreign countries.

In regard to the nature of the commercial failures which occurred last month, a little study of the figures presented by the reports shows that the failures of the smaller concerns are no more than the average which occur each month, but the liabilities of the large concerns, or in other words, establishments which are known as trusts, which failed, in the aggregate, is enormous. In failures of that kind there is nothing to cause any uneasiness on the part of the people. The trusts, as they are called, have increased in number until they are in keen competition with one another and are cutting each other's throats.

The howl that has been raised in the past that the trusts were a menace to the welfare of the people has lost its force by reason of the increase in the number of concerns attempting to corner the various manufactured products of the country. This is shown by the fight which is on at the present time between the sugar and coffee concerns, the tobacco houses and other corporations attempting to control the market. When there is but one trust on any one product there is danger of oppression in the use of prices, but the time has arrived in this country when rival concerns are multiplying rapidly, and in spite of the enormous capital possessed by them, competition is so keen that unless unusual and rare business foresight is used failure results. The failure of one concern does not affect the general market for another at once is organized to take its place.

The fear often expressed that trusts will deprive the people of their right to earn a living and acquire a competency is groundless. In the long run the law of supply and demand and of business conditions even all things. With the increase of wealth in the country and the desire to employ capital, there will come an increase of the establishments desiring to gain the trade of the country and of that abroad and prices will be kept at their proper level.

It is a discouraging outlook for those papers and men who live by their wits and upon the credulity of the people, but it augurs well for the future of the people and their condition in life.

## NEW MEXICO MINES.

C. Amory Stevens, a prominent New York capitalist who has valuable mining interests in Grant county, is in Silver City with C. G. Collins, another wealthy New Yorker who is thinking of investing in this territory.

The Emma mine in the Hanover district shows good copper ore for the entire depth of the 90 feet shaft.

The onyx mines of Breece Bros., of Alamogordo, are attracting considerable attention in the east.

One deposits assaying \$75 in gold and copper have been located near Alamogordo.

The Mills Tunnel Company in Grant county have finished their New Moon shaft at a depth of 175 feet, and are now in solid ore. Drifts will be made both ways in and out the shaft. Another shaft of 150 feet will be sunk elsewhere on the company's property.

The Santa Rita Copper and Iron Company is shipping over 100 tons of iron ore daily from the company's claims to the smelters at Pueblo, Colo.

The Hearst management has 100 men at work at Santa Rita on the royalty or tribute system and large amounts of high grade ore are being shipped to the Silver City reduction works.

J. W. Bible has contracted to sink the old Carrasco shaft near Silver City to a depth of 300 feet.

Henry Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, has just completed a trip of investigation over the Sangre de Cristo range from Taos to Summitville in Rio Grande county, Colorado. He found rich lead and leads in every direction, and obtained assays showing 3 to 30 ounces gold to the ton. But the greater part of the territory looked over belongs to the Tierra Amarilla, Maxwell and other Spanish grants, and prospectors do not care to accept the terms offered by the grant owners.

John C. Forst, Henry Wiggins, C. T. Dullmage and Frank Coward have been inspecting the lower part of the Sangre de Cristo range where it passes into this territory. They found plenty of good leads, but the lines of the grants run into these fields, and the party were not allowed to continue their explorations without consent of the grant owners.

Chapman Bros., at the Eureka, have broken into a six foot vein of ore and will shortly be making large shipments. The Trippe mine, of Hillsboro, has just shipped 35 tons of \$110 ore to the El Paso smelter.

William Thurnwald will receive a dry concentrator patent in a few days, and immediately begin the erection of a mill at his Hillsboro property.

The October output of gold from the Hillsboro placers was the largest of any month this season. It amounted to \$14,000. In the dust there were five nuggets valued at \$30 each.

Cain, Harman & Van Dusen, of the Gypsy and Brushheap mines at Kingstons, are putting in new concentrating works.

The Snake mine is preparing another 80 tons shipment to the El Paso smelter. Colorado parties are negotiating for a bond and lease on the old Garfield mine.

## A CONSIDERATE MOTHER.

Realized She Was in No Position to Give Advice Herself.

I had taken a very toothsome but not highly finished dinner at the mountain farmhouse, and when I started on my way at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the daughter, who had looked after my wants at the table, informed me that if I had no objections she would "ride a piece" with me. As she was a good looking, ruddy mountain maid I gave an immediate and unanimous consent, and we were presently jogging along toward the Cumberland river, which we could see lying like a silver thread across the green valley far below us.

"I presume," I said, bowing with as much gallantry as the circumstances would permit, "that if any of your beaux should see us riding together my life would scarcely be safe from their jealous rage."

"Oh, I reckon 'tain't so bad's that, all to once," she laughed in response.

"I'm sure they are not so indifferent as you would lead me to think. Pretty girls are not so plenty in the mountains," I smiled, and she blushed.

"Well, I s'pose of Jim wuz here," she hesitated, "it mightn't be such a picnic as it looks, for Jim's mighty bad about you. That's why he ain't here now."

"Why?" I asked, with considerably more interest and not nearly so much bow and palaver.

"He shot a hole through the last fellow I rid with, and had to take to the woods till he got well."

This was not altogether as pleasing as it might have been, but I couldn't run away from the lady, so I remained.

"Well," I said in a tone of strong disapproval, "do you intend to marry a man like that?"

"Tain't safe to marry any other—not for him nor me neither, even if I wanted to, which I don't. Jim's plenty suitable for me."

"Does your mother approve of your marrying him?" I asked, hoping somebody might be found who would come to the rescue.

"No," she responded easily; "maw ain't talkin one way ner t'other. She's been married four times and has made such a dratted mess up every time that she says she ain't a fittin person to give advice on the marryin question, nobow, even if I wuzn't old enough to do my own pickin an choosin," which seemed to be such an unanswerable argument that I retired from the field.

—Washington Star.

He Was Grateful.

Did he threaten to commit suicide when she said it could never be? Well, hardly.

He got up, brushed the dust from the knees of his trousers with a silk handkerchief, and said:

"I feel that you have made a rich man of me."

"Made a rich man of you!" she exclaimed. "How?"

"I shall never marry," he replied. And as he wandered out into the cold world there was just a trace of a smile on his face. —Metropolitan.

The Fountain of Knowledge.

Mr. De Science—The officers of the Smithsonian institution are having the chatter of monkeys photographed in the hope that in time their language may be understood, and it may be possible to converse with them.

Mrs. De Science—Isn't that grand? I hope they'll ask the monkeys the very first thing whether we are descended from them or not.—New York Weekly.

Floored.

Mrs. Nauwed—I wish you wouldn't smoke so much, Jack. You are only ruining your health.

Nauwed (interrupting)—Smoking ruins no man's health.

Mrs. Nauwed—Who said it did? I was merely going to say that you were only ruining my curtains.—Up to Date.

Idiotic.

Englishman—Yes, blivvers is a nice chap, but rather horry, don't you think? Always wears tight trousers and gaiters and all that sort of thing, you know.

Frenchman—I do not know. Ze horses do not so vere I come from.—Pick Me Up.

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## ENGLAND AND CHINA.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION TO THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

It is to be for that country what Lord Cromer has done in Egypt. England's Policy in Seeking to Control the Yang-tse Valley.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing about Lord Beresford's mission to China, says: From a hint dropped in his speech at Singapore the other day it is possible to learn the real objects of Lord Charles Beresford's visit to China. Ostensibly he goes out as the representative of the English chambers of commerce to inquire into the present position of British trade in the far east and its future possibilities in the newly opened markets. In reality it seems his mission has a far wider scope and that instead of visiting the Celestial empire as a sort of superior commercial traveler—an odd employment anyway for an energetic naval officer—he is charged by the government to negotiate with the provincial viceroys for the maintenance of law and order through the Yang-tse-Kiang valley.

Lord Charles Beresford practically admitted his real objective in urging that the waterways of China should be developed under the protection of military police as a preliminary to railroad and commercial enterprises. That apparently is the keynote of the policy he is sent out to initiate. The aim of his mission may therefore be described as the Egyptization of central China. What Lord Cromer has accomplished along the Nile Lord Charles is going to attempt along the Yang-tse.

The chances of his success are not quite so hopeless as they may seem. The provincial viceroys are practically independent rulers. They raise their own armies, collect their own taxes and administer their own territories without consulting the central authority at Peking. At the same time their position is not one of absolute security. The recent rebellion in the south is only a sample of the dangers that threaten them. The Japanese war, the encroachments of France from the south and Russia from the north, and the general debility of the whole realm have made them think of a possible deluge which might sweep the ground from under them.

One may conjecture, then, that Lord Charles' first move will be to guarantee to these local magnates the security and independence which seem slipping away from their shifthead hands. The quid pro quo that Lord Charles apparently has in view is permission granted to British officers to raise, drill and discipline the provincial armies. Just as France has lent her military experience to the negus of Abyssinia and Germany has organized the Turkish forces, so Great Britain in the person of Lord Charles aims at controlling a Chinese army that would protect the provincial viceroys and at the same time make the way smooth for British merchants.

If this is really Great Britain's new policy in China, it is extremely significant. Lord Salisbury has probably realized by now that no good can be expected from Peking, either because Russian influence is too strong or English diplomacy too weak. Lord Charles' mission abjures from futile bargainings with the tsung-li-yamen, disregards the imperial court and considers the provincial viceroys alone. The new policy seems also to be an admission that the open door can no longer be preserved and that an outlet for British commerce must be sought in spheres of influence. With the control of the Yang-tse valley assured to her, Great Britain can well afford to leave Manchuria in the hands of Russia. The Yang-tse valley under the visible protection of Great Britain would throw open to the world's trade the wealthiest and most populous section of China.

DR. CONGOSTO'S OPINION.

The Problem of Cuba's Future Is Social and Racial.

Dr. Congosto, on the eve of his departure for Spain from Havana via New York, said in a recent interview: "Supposing that Spain has to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, the problem of the island's future is a most difficult one. The difficulty lies in different directions from that generally supposed. The problem is social and racial rather than political. I had studied the question closely for many years before I came here, and studied it without prejudice, forming all my judgments without passion and basing them on facts and rational deductions.

"It has been my misfortune to be constantly misunderstood, although my sole aim always has been to see the people of Cuba happy. How to secure that happiness is the great problem. Immigration by 4,000,000 or 6,000,000 persons and increase in the population might solve it, but how that immigration is possible in view of the dangers of fever and the climatic conditions is a great difficulty. All I can say is that it is my greatest wish for the people of Cuba that they shall attain happiness."

When asked regarding his own future, Congosto said that he was leaving the island as secretary general of the government, and he hoped after that to resume his consular service.—New York Herald.

Odd Way to Preserve Beer.

A queer method of preserving beer is reported from Bengal, India. In that country thunderstorms are a continuous performance from March until October, and for months hardly a night passes without one more or less severe. It is found that the beer will never go sour if it is hermetically sealed by having oil poured upon the top. This is poured into the barrel when tapped. On the other hand, without the oil the beer will not keep a week.—New York Tribune.

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